

THE ROANOKE TIMES.

VOL. XI.—NO. 99.

ROANOKE, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1893.

PRICE THREE CENTS

Gymnastic Exhibition

BY THE

Roanoke Athletic Club, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT AT 8.

Music by the Machine Works Orchestra. Vocal and Instrumental Solos by the Best Local Talent.

Tickets for sale by members of the club and at Thompson's Bookstore Wednesday morning. 175

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, JAN. 10,

HETTIE BERNARD CHASE,

In That Beautiful Romantic Drama,

"UNCLE'S DARLING."

THE THERMOMETER

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H. C. BARNES,

S. E. corner of Jefferson st. and Norfolk avenue, is near zero to-day, but prescriptions are always filled at zero prices. Telephone No. 200. Free delivery. 12 13m

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Signor C. Falotico will start a class in violin instruction. The professor is well-known in Roanoke as a master of the instrument. Apply at 318 Church street in person or by letter. 12 18w.

MERCHANT'S CAFE.

115 JEFFERSON STREET. Breakfast, 6c. to 8c. Dinner, 12c. to 25c. Supper, 6c. to 15c. Services a la carte at all hours. Oysters fresh every day and served in all styles. 7 30 17

LYNCHING BEE PROBABLE.

Gov. Brown Has Rescinded Four Condemned Negroes—There Will Be Trouble.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—A special to the News from Chestertown, Md., this morning says four of the eight negroes under sentence to be hanged Friday have been respited. As soon as the report became current a lynching spirit, which had been so manifest, but was held in check by the belief that Governor Brown would not interpose, asserted itself, and it is stated that there will be trouble before night. Governor Brown is in Baltimore, but declines an interview until later in the day.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11.—The Evening Star has received the following special from Clayton, Md.: "Information has just been received, stating that Governor Brown sent the iceboat Latrobe, with fifty militiamen, to Charles-town last night, and carried away Hurt, Emery, Benson and Bains, four of the boys sentenced to be hanged. The excitement is running high here." It is presumed the four boys had their sentence commuted and were taken away to save them from lynching.

The MICKERING PIANO

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SLEPT IN THE HALL ALL NIGHT.

The Kansas Legislators Having a Rough Time.

The Populists and Republicans Organize Separate Houses and Both Hold the Fort—The Democrats and Populists Had a Fine Scheme Organized, Which, However, Failed—The Senate Refuses to Recognize Either Party A Truce Declared Until To-day.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—The rival houses of the lower branch of the Kansas legislature remained in session from the time they met yesterday until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 1 o'clock this morning, when it became apparent that no move could be made by the Populists until the senate should meet this morning, an armed truce was declared and each side relaxed somewhat its vigilance. Speakers Douglas and Dunsmore agreed that neither side should attempt to transact business during the night and they retired. Blankets were brought and a joint bed was made up for them behind the speaker's desk, where they enjoyed more or less undisturbed repose. Other members of the two houses were less fortunate, being obliged to sleep in chairs, on the floor or in any nook or corner not otherwise occupied.

During the night the Republicans prepared a memorial to the governor, signed by sixty-four members who had certificates of election from the state canvassing board, certified to by the secretary of state, setting forth that they, a majority of two of the whole number of members, had participated in the Republican organization and petitioning him to recognize that body as the legally constituted house of representatives. This communication was taken to the governor at midnight. He was aroused and accepted the document, but told the committee presenting it that he had no statement to make.

Among the signers to this document was James Wilson, independent member, whose position up to that time had been doubtful.

At 7 o'clock this morning the members began to arouse themselves and cast about for breakfast. Sandwiches and coffee were served in the cloak rooms and then began a three hours' wait for the assembling of the senate. The Populists' plan for bringing things to an issue contemplated an important move at 10 o'clock, to which hour the senate adjourned yesterday. The plan involved the recognition of the Populist house by the governor and senate, which is governed by a Populist majority. This being done the Populist speaker was to request the retirement of all persons not members of the house, including members of the Republican house. If the latter decline to withdraw voluntarily, then the governor was to order the adjutant-general to lend his assistance in forcing them out, the latter being authorized to order out the militia to enforce his orders.

Both houses were called to order simultaneously at 10 o'clock by their respective speakers. Douglas, Republican speaker, made a short address, expressing the hope that the members would maintain quiet and preserve order. Dunsmore, the Populist speaker, addressed the Populist house at the same time, so that neither he nor Douglas could be well understood. He made remarks to the same effect and out-talked Douglas. The Republicans adopted concurrent resolutions providing for a joint committee of the house and senate to wait upon the governor and inform him that both houses were in session and ready to receive communications from him. The Republican then closed legislative day of Tuesday and adjourned until 10:15 this morning.

At 10:15 o'clock the Republicans were called to order. Two Populists answered by mistake to the Republican roll call, which showed technically sixty-six members present on the Republican side. In the meantime the Populists did nothing except await the return of their committees appointed to wait upon the governor and senate. In the meantime a caucus of Populist members of the senate was held at which it was decided that a committee from neither house would be received. This was the result of a conference between Attorney General Little, a Populist senator, and Governor Lowelling, at which it was decided that there was a question as to the legality of the organization of either, and that so long as there was any doubt neither house should be recognized.

This was the plan counseled by conservative members of the Populist house, who hope that some compromise may be effected which will at the same time give them a majority in the house and amalgamate the two houses. The senate met at 10 o'clock and after the usual routine business adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, inclining to receive a committee from either house. While this condition of affairs obtained, the two houses were still holding their respective forts in the representative hall waiting action by the senate upon their concurrent resolutions.

At 11 o'clock the committees reported that the senate had adjourned and had declined to receive them. Then the two houses lapsed again into a period of impatient waiting. The Populists at 11:15 adjourned their legislative session of Tuesday and began the legislative day of Wednesday. The action by the senate in declining to recognize the Populist house upsets the Populist plan to force the house squabble to an issue. The developments up to this time have been kaleidoscopic in their changes and there is no telling what particular phase of the situation the next turn of the wheel may present.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate the Populist Senators went into caucus to consider the further status of the two houses. It was decided that the Senate had before it no evidence as to the legality of the organization of either house and it could consequently

recognize neither. It was further determined that a committee should be appointed at this afternoon's session to investigate the condition of affairs in the house, to consult legal advice and to determine, if possible, which house was organized according to law.

At 12:30 o'clock a conference was held in the governor's office at which all three parties were represented, in an attempt to straighten out the house tangle. Participating in the conference were the governor, Speakers Douglas and Dunsmore, committees of ten Republicans and ten Populists and a number of Democrats, among them being ex-Governor Glyck, John S. Richardson, of Wichita, and Beacon and J. B. Chapman, of the Fort Scott Tribune. The conference agreed upon a plan to adjourn both houses until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A conference committee was appointed to consider in the meantime a measure of compromise. This committee is to be composed of the chairman of the Republican, Democratic and Populist State central committees and four members from each party to be selected by the chairman. The committee is under instructions to formulate a plan of compromise by which the two houses may be dissolved and a single new organization effected.

Five Democratic members of the senate and the house called upon Governor Lowelling at noon and informed him that, while they were not acting with the Republicans, they recognized the Republican house as the legally organized one, and when it comes to a show down they would be obliged to cast their lot with them. At 2 o'clock, Douglas, addressing both sides of the house, explained the agreement arrived at in the governor's caucus. Dunsmore explained it to the Populists, and the proposition was laid before both houses simultaneously and was unanimously adopted by each. Both houses then took a recess until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, the hour having been changed from 10 o'clock by mutual consent.

THE ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

A Novel and Unique Programme Will be Rendered at the Academy To-night.

This evening the Roanoke Athletic Club will give at the Academy of Music a thoroughly novel and unique exhibition, in which will be introduced almost every style of physical feats, since the Olympian games, that can possibly be given inside four walls. This club is composed of one hundred and forty members, among whom are twenty-five trained athletes, who have been in constant practice for a long time past preparing for this exhibition.

The first event upon the programme will be an Indian club drill in which thirteen members will take part, viz., Messrs. J. Armstrong, C. Armstrong, Plumley, Stickley, Wimbish, Barksdale, Butler, Tenny, Tremain, Turner, Carper, Malone and H. Brooks. This will be followed by Professor Armstrong in his wonderful feat of hand balancing on four chairs, a table and eight bottles. High kicking will be next introduced by Messrs. Mynich, Armstrong, Egan and H. Brooks, to be followed by Messrs. J. Armstrong, Barksdale, Malone, Butler, Carper and Stickley, as clown, in a vaulting horse act, after which a performance will be given upon the horizontal bar with Stickley as clown.

Tumbling will follow with the three Armstrong brothers and Butler. Parallel bars with Messrs. Mynich, Brooks, Wimbish, Armstrong, Tremain and Egan.

One of the most delightful features of the evening will be the pyramids formed by the club, in which will be seen the different kinds of difficult and fascinating groupings, succeeded by the greatest of all sports, a Greco-Roman wrestling contest between Messrs. Wimbish and Egan. The concluding events will be a running drill by the club, tumbling by the club, running high jump by Mynich and Egan, a comic boxing contest between Messrs. Stickley and Mahone, the entertainment to conclude with pastimes in a gymnasium, in which the entire club will take part.

During the evening the audience will hear several musical selections, which will be interspersed between the different contests. Prof. P. C. Leary will sing, Prof. W. Donald Johnson will furnish music upon the piano and Mr. Charles Stiles will introduce a clarinet solo. The Machine Works orchestra will also render several selections. The club has made every preparation and will remove its valuable stock of gymnastic apparatus to the commodious stage of the Academy, where every feat can be seen to advantage. Every possible detail in costumes has been attended to, and the rising young athletes, who should be commended for their zeal and enterprise, will certainly appear to advantage in their handsome and modest costumes.

The Panama Scandal Spreading.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—It is reported that de Freycinet, ex-minister of war, and Flouquet, ex-president of the chamber of deputies, were examined by Franqueville, the judge of instruction, to-day in connection with the Panama scandal. The two statesmen were not under arrest or accusation, at least in name, but were present as witnesses, although of course liable to accusation should their acknowledgments justify such action.

A Sound Sleep.

BONSAK, Jan. 11.—(Special)—A curious case of what the negroes call "trance" exists in the condition of a negro girl near Coyner's Springs. She has been asleep about fifty-six hours up to 6 p. m. to-day. All efforts to rouse her are futile. Even pails of ice water do not cause a tremor or alter her stertorous breathing.

Re-elected Railroad Commissioner.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The legislature to-day unanimously elected Jas. W. Wilson railroad commissioner for six years to succeed himself. He is now chairman of the commission.

TWO DISTINGUISHED MEN DEAD

Senator Kenna and Benjamin F. Butler Pass Away.

The Senator's Death Had Been Looked For Momentarily During the Past Twenty-four Hours—His Death Announced to the Senate—Sketch of His Career—General Butler Dies Suddenly in Washington—The General's Past Record.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Benjamin F. Butler died at 1:30 this morning of heart failure, superinduced by an attack of pneumonia. He retired at 11 o'clock last night and soon after midnight his colored body servant, West, who slept in an adjoining room, heard him coughing violently.

West went to the General's room and found that he had gone to the bathroom adjoining. He followed him there and offered assistance. The General mentioned that his expectation had been discolored with blood, but he did not appear to think seriously of the matter. West assisted him to bed and he apparently went to sleep. He died soon after.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

Benjamin Franklin Butler was born on November 5, 1818, at Deerfield, N. H. He was graduated from Waterville College, Maine, in 1838, after which he made his home in Lowell, Mass., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and became distinguished as a criminal lawyer, but he immediately blended law with politics and soon became known as the strongest Democratic politician in Massachusetts. He was sent as a representative to the State legislature in 1853, and represented his party in the State senate in 1859. At the Democratic national conventions at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860 he was sent as a delegate, where he supported Jefferson Davis for nomination for the Presidency. He was nominated the same year for governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but was defeated.

Butler, even while performing his several law and political duties, had found time to interest himself in the then primitive Massachusetts militia and had risen to the rank of brigadier general. At the outbreak of the war he was placed under marching orders with the Eighth Massachusetts brigade. He was appointed to the command of Baltimore and subsequently of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. He afterwards was appointed to the command of the military forces from Boston to New Orleans. It was at this time that after New Orleans had surrendered to the naval forces under Farragut and while Butler held military possession of the Crescent City that his severity he brought upon himself the detestation of the Southern people, especially by his order concerning the women of New Orleans.

After being relieved of his commission by General Grant he returned to Fortress Monroe and acted under that general during his operation against Petersburg and Richmond. On January 3, 1865, by his refusal to co-operate with the naval forces he caused a failure of the first attempt to take Fort Fisher, the chief defense of Wilmington, N. C. At the end of the war he returned to Massachusetts, where he took an active part in politics, in any party almost that called for a fighter. In 1866 he was elected a member of the National House of Representatives, where he remained until 1878. In 1882, after almost twenty-five years continued struggle, he was elected governor of the Bay State by a combination of the Democratic and Greenback parties. In 1882, when again nominated by the same parties, he was defeated by Robinson, Republican.

It is said that Butler remarked that he would rather be the governor of Massachusetts than President of the United States, and the statement can hardly be doubted from the fact that during his political career his every act was subjected to invidious criticism by the people of his own State, yet Butler, who was nothing if not a "free lance," could collect around his standard an army of workmen who really represented the balance of power in that strong protective State. In 1884 he was appointed a delegate to the national Democratic convention and in the same year he was nominated for the Presidency by the Peoples party.

Benjamin F. Butler will be remembered as one of the most unique characters in the political history of Massachusetts. There was nothing of the patrician in Butler's veins. He was essentially a man of the people. In his legal life he was known as one of the great cross-examiners of his time, and was a terror to the younger members of the bar. Butler would never charge a workman a fee for his legal advice. One of the greatest cases he ever won was that in which the evidence hung entirely upon the date of a certain transaction and after all the evidence was in against his client, he quietly placed the paper to the light in which the water impression of the mill was of a date two years subsequent to the transaction.

General Butler was deeply interested in America and Americans and in all of the out-of-door sports of the country. The care he bestowed upon his veteran cup winner, the America, shows the acute politician and shrewd lawyer in his brighter side of the American sportsman. While of a generous disposition Butler by his business tact accumulated a large fortune. He was the owner of a magnificent town house in Lowell, a country seat at Lanesville, Cape Ann, and besides his large mill interests owns a large percentage of the granite quarries just outside of Gloucester, Mass.

SENATOR KENNA DEAD.

The Distinguished Son of West Virginia Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The protracted illness of Senator Kenna, of

West Virginia, ended in death at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Senator had been ill for some time and it was thought several times that the end was near, but each time he rallied and so much did he recover that his friends ceased to be alarmed. He was better yesterday morning than he had been for several days and hopes of his ultimate recovery were entertained.

He had a serious relapse yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock.

He suffered intense pain for hours from spasmodic action of the heart, and when his great suffering was partially relieved he was exhausted. He sank rapidly till the end came.

Heart disease was the cause of Senator Kenna's death. He had been for some years an acute sufferer, so much so that for a long interval he had been compelled to abandon his duties as Senator and forego all mental exertion. Two summers ago, with a view of diverting his mind from his physical ailments, he established an amateur boat builder's shop and busied himself in the mechanical operation of constructing a boat.

He partially recovered and resumed his seat in the Senate and made one memorable speech, which was remarkable both for its length and its vigor, but soon suffered a relapse from which he never rallied. His sufferings during the last few months of his life, from heart spasms, were so poignant that to himself, as well as to his family, death must have been looked upon as almost welcome.

THE DEAD SENATOR

John E. Kenna, of Charleston, Kanawha county, W. Va., was born at Valcolon, Va., now West Virginia, April 10, 1848. His early years were spent on the farm. He entered the Confederate army as a private soldier. He was wounded in that service in 1864, and was surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He afterwards attended St. Vincent's College at Wheeling. He studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston, and was admitted to the bar June 20, 1870, continuing to practice law from that time. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county on the Democratic ticket in 1872 and served until January 1, 1877. In 1875 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties under statutory provision to hold the circuit courts of Wayne and Lincoln. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and had been elected to the Forty-eighth when he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Henry G. Davis, taking his seat December 3, 1883. He was again re-elected, and had he lived his present term would have expired in 1895.

KENNA'S DEATH ANNOUNCED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The death of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, immediately after the reading of yesterday's journal, was announced to the Senate by Mr. Blackburn. Feeling remarks were made by him in praise of the dead Senator, and the usual resolutions were presented and adopted, including invitations to the House of Representatives, President and members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate chamber at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A committee of seven Senators, viz., Messrs. Faulkner, Blackburn, Ransom, Daniel, Walthall, Manderson and Squire, was appointed to take the orders as to funeral and to accompany the body to West Virginia, and then, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

AN EX-MINISTER COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Had an Interesting History—Expelled From the Church.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Jan. 11.—(Special)—Rev. David D. Bonsack, at one time the leading Dunkard preacher in Maryland, committed suicide at Westminster Friday night. Last summer he eloped with a married woman, leaving behind a wife and family. The couple remained away only two weeks, when they returned, expressed remorse and were taken back by their respective families. The Dunkard Church, however, refused to forgive. After a long trial Bonsack was convicted, deposed from the ministry, and recently expelled from the church.

BONSAK, Jan. 11.—(Special)—The Rev. David D. Bonsack has a history. The suicide of Westminster, Md., was not a Bonsack but a Hull. The father of the suicide was a hired man on the farm of Nathaniel Bonsack, of Frederick county, Maryland, fifty years ago, who eloped with Bonsack's wife, whose maiden name was Rinehart. She was forthwith divorced. So the suicide was the illegitimate offspring of Hull and this woman.

Voting For a Senator in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—On the first joint ballot for United States Senator to-day the vote stood: Saunders (Rep.), 33; Clark (Dem.), 15; Hauser (Dem.), 11; Dickson (Dem.), 8; Maginnis (Dem.), 1; Mulville (Pop.), 2; Beecher (Pop.) voted for Hauser. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Duquesne Strikers Convicted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 11.—The verdict of the jury who has tried the thirteen strikers charged with riot at Duquesne steel works of the Carnegie Company, was opened in court yesterday morning and finds ten of the accused guilty of riot, two of unlawful assemblage, and one acquitted.

Special Offers.

ONE Schmeer upright piano, slightly used, good as new, former price \$325, reduced to \$125. One new Kranch & Bach upright piano, loaned for use musicals a few times, former price \$450, reduced to \$350. Good second-hand pianos from \$50 up. Estey and other makes of organs, only slightly used, at half their original price. Prices range from \$25 up on all of these. Will make terms to suit purchasers. Call at Hobbie Music Co's, at once if you want bargains.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE IN SIGHT.

The Light Committee Makes a Favorable Report.

In Favor of Contracting With the Roanoke Electric Light and Power Company to Furnish Lights—The Company Will Make the Price Twenty-Four Cents a Night For 2,000 Candle Power Arc Lights on a Full Schedule.

An adjourned meeting of Council was held last night, with Messrs. Buckner, Bond, Crabbill, Fackenthal, McClelland, Payne and Stevenson absent. The most important work which Council did was to approve the report of the light committee recommending that a contract be entered into with the Roanoke Electric Light and Power Company for lighting the streets with electricity.

(Will Council please provide tables for the reporters?)

A report was made by the board of fire commissioners. Mrs. Tiplady was released from her stall lease in the Third ward market. Fire plugs were ordered in several sections. The Gas and Water Company was directed to put down mains which had been previously ordered.

The annual report of the chief of the fire department showed that there were 83 fires in 1892 against 68 in 1891. There were a decrease of \$15,000 in the amount of losses. The total loss was \$62,924, with insurance of \$49,421, making a net loss of \$13,503. The report recommended a new house for the Juniors and an extra horse for general service. It protests against the numerous obstructions in the streets endangering the lives of firemen, and against the network of wires which now obstruct Jefferson street and Salem avenue. The recommendations were referred to the respective committees.

The report of the light committee was listened to with great interest. It stated that the Electric Light Company had offered to furnish approved 2,000-candle power arc lights to the city, fifty or more in number, sunset to sunrise, all night and every night, for twenty-four cents a night each, on a three-year contract, with privilege of renewal for further periods of three years; with the privilege also of purchasing lamps, wires, overhead fixtures and poles used exclusively for the city lamps at the end of every period of three years at a fair appraised value. The report was presented by Chairman Hough, of the light committee, and after a few favorable remarks by Mr. Dupuy, it was unanimously adopted by a recorded vote and the light committee instructed to have an ordinance prepared and reported as a special order at the next adjourned meeting of Council.

Mr. Moomaw read a report from the ordinance committee showing progress in the general revision, and a resolution was adopted that when completed the revised ordinances should be the order for a special meeting of Council.

Chairman Pattie, of the school committee, presented a report on school matters. The leading points were a recommendation for an increase in the superintendent's salary to \$1,000 per annum, beginning with February 1, and that he should devote his whole time to the schools. This went on the calendar. A resolution, instructing the school trustees to at once secure plans and detailed information for the school buildings to be erected during 1893 in order to expedite their erection, was adopted.

A brief report was submitted regarding progress of work on the city map. On motion of Mr. Dupuy \$200 was ordered to be placed in the hands of Mayor Trout out of the poor fund for the relief of the outdoor poor.

The street committee and the board of public works were instructed to see about the bridge over Lick run through Chestnut street.

The resolution permitting the Standard Oil Company to erect their plant on Pace street was again postponed.

Then Council proceeded to tie itself into knots in an effort to restore the old market ordinances, but on motion of Mr. Loughery the whole matter was again postponed.

One ordinance was adopted from the calendar. It reads as follows:

"First. The standing committees of Council shall have supervision over all matters appertaining to the work of the different committees; and it shall be the duty of the board of public works to submit all contracts, plans, etc., together with all accounts, bills, etc., for work or labor done which may appertain to the work of the different committees of Council to the respective committees for their inspection, before any action shall be had thereon.

"Second. Any ordinance or parts of ordinances in conflict with this are hereby repealed."

Council adjourned to meet next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

LYNCHED.

Two Scoundrels Taken Out and Given a Dose of Rope.

BRINKLEY, Ark., Jan. 11.—Paul Scruggs and Henry Allen, who, Saturday night, near the Cotton Plant, murdered, robbed and then burned Rubo Atkinson, his housekeeper and her little daughter, were taken last night from the jail at Cotton Plant by a mob 300 strong, and after being conducted to the scene of the killing and burning, were strung up to a limb of a tree and their bodies pierced with bullets, fired into them by the mob.

Mrs. Florence Marries Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Annie T. Florence, widow of the noted actor, W. J. Florence, was married this afternoon to Howard Convery.

The Weather.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Fair, except rain or snow in western portion; colder in North Carolina; winds shifting to westerly.